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Titanium Ingot, Mill Products, and Castings

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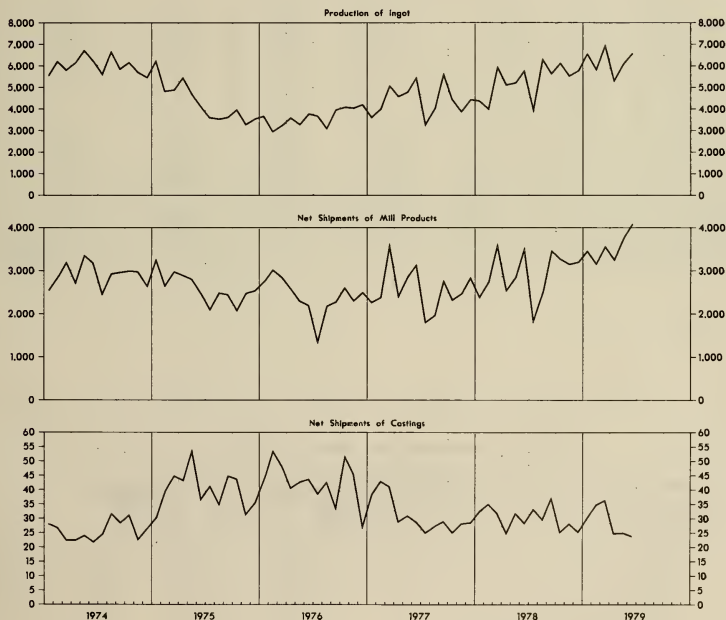
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The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. shipments of titanium ingot, mill products, and castings. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 4.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

TITANIUM INGOT AND MILL PRODUCTS, 1974 TO 1979
(In Thousands of Pounds)



Address inquiries concerning these figures to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Industry and Trade Administration, Bureau of Domestic Business Development, Materials Division, Washington, D.C. 20230, or to the Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Stephen M. Pope, (301) 763-2529.

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Table 1. TITANIUM INGOT, MILL PRODUCTS, AND CASTINGS: 1977 TO 1979

(Thousands of pounds)

Month and year	Ingot			Mill products net shipments ¹	Castings shipments
	Production	Consumption	Ending stocks		
1979					
June.....	6,579	5,856	4,401	4,083	23.9
May.....	6,095	5,449	4,367	3,744	25.1
April.....	5,345	5,577	4,197	3,266	24.9
March.....	6,983	6,349	4,368	3,571	36.5
February.....	5,858	5,447	3,947	3,170	34.9
January.....	6,582	5,767	4,039	3,464	30.3
1978					
December.....	5,784	5,532	4,310	3,207	25.5
November.....	5,546	5,717	3,886	3,160	28.3
October.....	6,141	6,740	4,654	3,279	25.5
September.....	5,660	5,305	5,122	3,474	37.4
August.....	6,336	4,956	5,452	2,603	29.9
July.....	4,004	3,903	3,685	1,866	33.4
June.....	5,792	5,360	4,186	3,534	28.6
May.....	5,224	4,985	4,111	2,847	32.0
April.....	5,138	5,272	4,266	2,560	25.2
March.....	5,985	5,443	4,079	3,623	31.9
February.....	4,024	4,585	3,480	2,743	35.2
January.....	4,388	4,530	3,973	2,401	26.5
1977					
December.....	4,441	4,276	3,795	2,847	28.7
November.....	3,897	4,081	3,863	2,473	28.4
October.....	4,439	4,822	3,713	2,333	25.3
September.....	5,652	4,812	4,318	2,778	29.1
August.....	4,016	3,836	3,722	1,965	27.4
July.....	3,307	2,884	3,965	1,814	25.2
June.....	5,488	5,014	3,646	3,145	28.9
May.....	4,797	4,764	3,438	2,860	31.1

¹See table 2 for more detailed data.

Table 2. NET SHIPMENTS OF TITANIUM MILL PRODUCTS

(Thousands of pounds)

Product	June 1979	May 1979	June 1978
Total.....	4,083	3,744	3,534
Sheet and strip.....	1,178	741	784
Plate.....			
Forging and extrusion billet.....	1,293	1,426	1,557
Rod and bar.....	627	645	456
Fastener stock and wire.....	159	181	133
Extrusions (other than tubing).....	826	751	604
Pipe and tubing.....			
Other.....			

^rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

Table 3. NET SHIPMENTS, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF TITANIUM MILL PRODUCTS: 1970 TO 1979

(Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Month or year	Manufacturers' net shipments, ¹ (quantity)	Exports of domestic merchandise ^{1 2}			Percent exports to manufacturers' net shipments (quantity)	Imports for consumption ^{1 4}		Calculated import duty, (value)	Apparent consumption, ⁵ (quantity)	Percent imports to apparent consumption (quantity)
		Quantity	Value at port	Estimated producers' value ³		Quantity	Value ⁵			
1979										
June.....	4,083	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
May.....	3,744	281	1,693	1,613	8	210	1,087	185	3,673	6
April.....	3,266	65	873	831	2	229	1,048	186	3,430	7
March.....	3,571	155	1,851	1,763	4	234	1,187	208	3,650	6
February.....	3,170	66	817	778	2	90	375	62	3,194	3
January.....	3,464	49	605	576	1	124	656	102	3,539	4
1978										
December.....	3,207	94	817	778	3	125	526	94	3,238	4
November.....	3,160	109	1,089	1,038	3	83	351	62	3,134	3
October.....	3,779	62	586	558	2	237	804	137	3,454	7
September.....	3,474	82	799	761	2	161	658	117	3,553	5
August.....	2,603	78	685	653	3	154	744	118	2,679	6
July.....	1,866	116	987	940	6	256	1,063	188	2,006	13
June.....	3,534	152	1,072	1,021	4	207	867	153	3,589	6
May.....	2,847	217	1,786	1,702	8	214	962	164	2,844	8
April.....	2,560	74	630	600	3	191	817	144	2,677	7
March.....	3,623	242	1,943	1,851	7	64	207	38	3,445	2
February.....	2,743	73	861	630	3	282	1,053	176	2,952	10
January.....	2,401	80	713	679	3	276	1,145	200	2,597	11
1978, total.....	35,129	1,379	11,768	11,213	4	2,250	9,197	1,591	36,000	6
1977, total.....	30,932	1,368	11,821	11,263	4	708	2,958	483	30,272	2
1976, total.....	28,995	1,604	12,970	12,358	6	647	2,939	510	28,038	2
1975, total.....	31,256	2,445	20,760	19,840	8	417	2,221	400	29,228	1
1974, total.....	34,886	2,233	17,197	16,485	6	415	1,659	297	33,068	1
1973, total.....	29,057	954	7,099	6,826	3	366	918	148	28,469	1
1972, total.....	25,254	609	4,285	4,133	2	423	1,087	190	25,068	2
1971, total.....	22,481	417	3,016	2,909	2	548	1,354	197	22,612	2
1970, total.....	28,960	560	3,962	3,821	2	1,104	2,976	519	24,504	4

(NA) Not available.

¹See table 4 for comparison of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, Export (Schedule B) codes, and Import (TSUSA) codes.²Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT-410, U.S. Exports, Commodity by Country.³These values were derived by use of adjustment factors to exclude freight insurance, and other charges incurred in moving goods to the port of export. This adjustment is made to convert the values to an approximation of the producers' value of exported goods. Current adjustment factors are based on data for 1976 which are published in "Origin of Exports of Manufacturing Establishments" M76(S)-8, appendix A. Comparable adjustment factors for earlier years are based on similar factors developed for 1971 and 1972. The adjustment factor for this report is .953.⁴Source: Bureau of the Census Report IM 146-X, U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports.⁵Beginning with 1978, the dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at the first port of entry in the United States plus U.S. import duties.⁶Apparent consumption is derived by subtracting exports from the total of net shipments plus imports.

Table 4. COMPARISON OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES, EXPORT (SCHEDULE B) CODES, AND IMPORT (TSUSA) CODES

1979 SIC product code	SIC Code Description	1979 Export code (Schedule B)	Export Code Description	1979 Import code (TSUSA)	Import Code Description
33562 74	Forging and extrusion billet.....	630.6570	Wrought titanium metal, including alloys (excludes sponge, ingots, billets, blooms, sheet bars, slabs, waste and scrap)	629.2000	Wrought titanium metal, including alloys (excludes waste and scrap and unwrought metal)
33562 79	Other (sheet, plate, tubing, bar, etc.).....				

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in manufacturing titanium ingot and mill products, including castings.

Sampling Description—The statistics in this publication were collected on the Bureau of Domestic Business Development Form ITA-991, *Titanium Metal*. The mailing panel for this survey includes all known titanium ingot, mill product, and castings producers.

Survey Error—Figures for the current month include estimates for respondents whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. Such missing figures are "imputed" from month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms and are generally limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one item. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The probable range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Seasonal Adjustment—The data are not adjusted for seasonal variation or number of working days.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Net Shipments—Derived by subtracting the sum of producers' receipts of each mill shape from the industry's gross shipments of that shape.

Gross Shipments—Include the quantities of mill shapes consumed in rolling mills in the production of fabricated products such as forgings, etc. Also includes the quantities of mill shapes shipped between producers.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification

is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Estimated producers' value of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under \$251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under \$251 effective October 1969 and for shipments valued under \$100 prior to October 1969. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially

when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Export and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
<i>Current Industrial Reports</i>		
M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
M33-2	Monthly	Aluminum Ingot and Mill Products


Series	Frequency	Title
MA-33G	Annually	Magnesium Mill Products
MA-33B	Annually	Steel Mill Products
M33A	Monthly	Iron and Steel Castings
M33E	Monthly	Nonferrous Castings

Foreign Trade Reports

FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country
IM145-X	Monthly	U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports

CONTACT FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report ITA-991 formerly DIB-991	Stephen M. Pope	(301) 763-2529
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
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For furnished units, data are presented for the U.S. by asking rent classes and number of bedrooms. For cooperative and condominium units, data are given for the U.S. by number of bedrooms, regions, and percent absorbed after 3 months.

These publications are of great value to builders, bankers, market analysts, land planners, and Government officials trying to measure the needs for Federal, State, and local assistance in providing better housing for everyone.

The statistics of these reports are based on a survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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